



## Disarmament programme for the 80s

(Continued from page 1)

obvious reluctance of the American side to seek for the basis of a mutually acceptable arrangement. The zero option put forward by Washington, calling for the USSR to unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles, cannot be called a serious approach. Both the December 1979 NATO decision and "Kagan's plan" are in complete contradiction to the principle of parity and equal security. They are aimed at wrecking the existing military balance, both in Europe and on a global scale, to the detriment of the security of the USSR and of its allies.

Leонид Брееван clarified the Soviet standpoint on the reduction of nuclear arms targeted at

## REAGAN FINDS A WORTHY ALLY

New York. President R. Reagan of the United States has wholeheartedly given his support to the apartheid regime in South Africa during an interview with the CBS television network.

Although he expressed antipathy towards apartheid, he immediately declared that it is advisable to accept the Republic of South Africa as a friend and an ally. He added that it is not the policy of the United States to turn its back on a state which used to be its ally and fought with the Americans in all the wars over the past century. He deliberately ignored the fact that the ruling nationalist party

Europe. We are prepared to implement it, at any moment, into a corresponding agreement, or, as a start, into a general fundamental statement by both sides. We continue to hope for a favourable response from the USA, he said.

The reaching of accord between the USSR and the USA on another outstanding problem of our time — the limitation of strategic arms — is of equal importance, said the Soviet leader. The American administration occasionally declared that it allegedly wants to achieve a radical reduction of strategic arms. But Washington makes no positive steps to this end and hinders by differing, but equally far-fetched pretexts, even the resumption of talks.

### News media should serve progress

### POSITIVE STEPS BY NEW GHANAIAN AUTHORITY

Mexico City. The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) has met in the Mexican town of Acapulco.

Delegates attending the session concentrated on the need to struggle against mass media imperialism of Western powers and to establish a new and fairer international order in mass media.

Representatives from socialist and most of the developing countries supported the international Programme. They exposed attempts by the West to use it as a front for eventual interference into the affairs of the emerging countries.

### QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The real threat to Greece comes from Turkey which refuses to recognize the status quo in the Aegean and continues to maintain its presence in Cyprus. Greece is in a rather peculiar and even unique position within NATO: it faces a threat from its own partner in the North Atlantic Alliance."

From a statement made in Bonn by the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou

Ivan SEMYONOV

## WHO THREATENS THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA?

The Pentagon is getting ready to provide the Salvadoran junta urgently with A-37 attack planes, UN-1 helicopter gunships, C-130 transport planes and O-2 reconnaissance planes. These have been reported by AP referring to Pentagon sources. Altogether \$5 million dollars in urgent military aid will be given to the junta.

America is going all out to quench the revolutionary movement in El Salvador.

Over the past two years the United States has doubled its economic aid to the Salvadoran government and provided it with large consignments of arms. After the Salvadoran guerrillas had seized some towns during offensive operations last January, the USA provided the junta with arms to the tune of \$20 million dollars. Still bigger deliveries of arms, helicopters, military trucks and communication equipment are planned for the future. Over the next two years these deliveries are to go up 2.5 to threefold. There are plans for military "salvoes" to Honduras and to

allegedly to block the flow of arms to rebel forces in El Salvador.

The military junta in El Salvador is already helped by hundreds of military "advisers" and other American servicemen. It is under their guidance and direct participation, and with the help of arms provided by America, that the government troops in El Salvador are killing civilians.

Developments in El Salvador are but further illustration that the USA is behind unrest in Central America. It poses a threat to the nations there and creates yet another pocket of international tension.

A Pentagon official has said outright that ever since the first day the current administration came to power, Haig has been pushing for military interference in Central America. Washington is presently engaged in concrete preparations for taking military action against countries where revolutionary change is under way.

It was in order to save people

and to demonstrate its military strength that the American navy staged the large-scale manoeuvres Ridox-81, Ocean Venture-81 and Eagle-Vista-81 at the end of last year. Other countries, subservient to Washington, also took part. American naval forces in the Caribbean are now being stepped up, a new regional US military command having been set up there. In addition, it is planned to move an aircraft carrier task force to the area from the Indian Ocean in order to bolster the American naval presence.

The American preparations for direct military intervention in Cuba are being stepped up: these include the strengthening of the Guantanamo naval base, more overflights of Cuba by American reconnaissance planes, the continued use against the island of bacteriological weapons, more threats of a sea and air blockade against Nicaragua, and the creation of a new radio station broadcasting to Cuba.

Washington refuses to recognize itself in Latin American countries pursuing an independent foreign policy of their own. It refuses to acknowledge that the real cause of current revolutionary developments in Central America is the subversive activities of the USA and the poverty and hunger induced by the dictatorial regimes, having the support of the United States.

Recently the training in the United States of counter-revolutionary gangs for the "armed overthrow" of governments in Nicaragua, Cuba and the Panama has acquired a special urgency.

The infiltration into Nicaragua by terrorists in the pay of the CIA special services is already well under way. They burn down houses and kill agrarian reform activists and teachers. There are plans for armed interventions by US mercenary gangs, which will

under the "country's" five-year plan. It is, however, a considerable achievement of the counter-revolutionary gang leaders, Ryo Shindra, Singh, Minister Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation, that despite more than a hundred thousand million rupees have been marked for the purchase

of weapons.

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## Round the Soviet Union

• IN 1981 THE USSR MERCHANT MARINE CARRIED 54.4 MILLION PASSENGERS. As before, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov shipping companies top the list of the Soviet Union's biggest passenger carriers.

• IN THE SEVENTIES, THE NUMBER OF SOVIET CITIES POSSESSING MORE THAN A MILLION INHABITANTS HAS DOUBLED, NOW STANDS AT 24. They are developing according to plans ensuring the rise in living conditions and taking into account the need for rapid industrial growth and efficient transport systems. Moscow is faced with housing over eight million people, therefore 100,000 new flats are constructed every year.

• IN TURKMENIA ANOTHER FOUR THOUSAND HECTARES ARE TO BE GIVEN OVER TO THE VINE. Today more vines are being planted in the Gyzyr Valley where the sweetest Soviet grapes are grown. Plantations and orchards here occupy nearly 20 thousand hectares.

• THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA IN THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL OF TBILISI HAS GOT UNDER WAY WITH THE PLANTING OF AN OAK COPSE. The new estate, which will provide homes for 40 thousand people, is to consist of blocks of flats built on terraces on mountain slopes. All industry will be banned from the area.

• TEN THOUSAND SPECIALISTS HAVE GRADUATED FROM THE ARCTIC SCHOOL IN LENINGRAD, WHICH TRAINS PERSONNEL FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES IN THE FAR NORTH. The school was first opened 30 years ago. Although its graduates have to be prepared to work in harsh climate conditions, it is one of the most popular educational institutions in the country.

• AN EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE BOOKS IS NOW BEING HELD IN VILNIUS, THE CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA. On display are specialized books on science and culture. The show intends to boost the popularity of Japanese writers in Lithuania, whose publishing houses issue works by Japanese authors numbering half a million editions over the past decade.

## SOLAR HEATING HOUSES

• In the Armenian village of Metsamor an unusual house has been built out of rose-coloured tufa. Nick-named "sunrise house" by the local residents, it was designed and put up by the combined efforts of the Moscow Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Armenian specialists. The house is run on solar power. This keeps it warm all the year round, as well as provides it with hot water and results in a 50 per cent saving in heating costs. The solar power installation is noiseless and smokeless and is ideal from the point of view of environmental protection.



The solar furnace in Yerevan.

Scientists are now considering building such installations in Metsamor on a wide scale.

There are 328 sunny days a year in Armenia. The most intensive solar radiation nationwide has been recorded on the eastern shores of Lake Sevan, high up in the mountains. For this reason a

CMEA solar energy centre has been set up in Yerevan, the republic's capital, in experiments with a solar furnace being carried out at the centre. Soviet researchers and their foreign colleagues are melting metal, burning ceramics, and testing boilers for solar electric stations.

## GET OUT THE CAMERAS!

To mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial offices of the "Moskovskiy Novosty" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition's address is: 109518, Moscow, 1 Lyublinskaya St. International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### THE COAL OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

The Pavlodar Irtish River area accounts for a tenth of the coal produced in the USSR, one-sixth of the ferro alloys, and one-twelfth of tractors. Due to this economic potential the region is now a leading area and one of the most dynamic in the country, writes the GUDOK newspaper.

Gold and copper, silver and gold, lime and molybdenum, raw materials for the aluminum industry—this incomplete list forms just a portion of the underground treasures located in the area. The main product is the fuel used by thermal electric stations.

The major Ekipbasut and the Maltubensk coal deposits estimated at around 14,000 million tonnes were thoroughly prospected and already mining has commenced on the outskirts of Pavlodar.

Already in various parts of the country 40 to 50 train loads of coal leave the coal fields every day. The Ekipbasut coal fuels 20 electric stations in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan whose aggregate capacity is 15,000,000 kW.

### A SPACE DISASTER KILLED THE DINOSAUR

A collision of a large space body with the Earth could accelerate the extinction of many species of animals and plants during the end of the Chalk period, 65,000,000 years ago. This hypothesis has been launched

by A. Alexeyev, research associate at the paleontology department of Moscow University, in the TRUD newspaper column, "Science in search of discovery".

Recently scientists discovered an extremely high percentage of Iridium in sediments 65,000,000 years old. The content of this element in the Earth's rock, the article emphasizes, is usually extremely insignificant; however, it is high in meteorites and space dust. A detailed analysis of the "border layer" in Denmark and parts of the planet does in fact exist. Moreover, this anomaly has a global nature, but to explain its formation as a result of terrestrial processes is so far out of our scope. We failed to determine, Alexeyev continues, the presence of space matter in the sediments and therefore we maintain that the Iridium most likely entered the sediments in the atomic and molecular form. In principle this does not contradict the hypothesis of a powerful collision that took place 65,000,000 years ago, causing extreme heating followed by the evaporation of oceanic water and by drastic changes in the heat environment and in the Earth's organic world.

Already in various parts of the country 40 to 50 train loads of coal leave the coal fields every day. The Ekipbasut coal fuels 20 electric stations in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan whose aggregate capacity is 15,000,000 kW.

### STUDY WHILE YOU WORK

Today the manager or specialist has to continue to study practically throughout his working life, says Nikolai Krasnov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, writing in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Given the present rates of development in science and technology, our knowledge very soon becomes outdated. It has to be constantly adapted to the demands of life and industry, and this is an on-going process, Krasnov says.

## AZERBAIJAN'S NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

Alt-Bairamly, a small town in the Azerbaijani steppes, is now a major industrial centre of this Transcaucasian republic. Oil extraction, the light and food industries and power engineering are developing rapidly in this town which was founded less than 20 years ago.

The establishment of the first instrument-making plant in the town reflects the changes taking place in Azerbaijan's industry. About ten years ago the republic decided to concentrate on the development of those industries involved in technological progress. Today the electronics, electrical engineering, machine-building and precision instrument-making industries are developing at rapid rates in Alt-Bairamly.

Apart from Baku, the traditional centre of Azerbaijani industry, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingachevir and Stepanakert have also been transformed into industrial cities. All of the synthetic rubber produced in Azerbaijan, half of the artificial leather, carpets and textiles and 70 per cent of all electric power come from the latter cities.

### FISH FROM MAN-MADE SEA

In the nine years that the Kramatorsk reservoir in the southern part of European Russia has been in existence, large stocks of fish have been built up. Over this period, four and a half million different species of fish have been fed into its waters. At present, the artificial sea boasts of 28 species of fish many of which exist there in quantities which allow them to be caught on a commercial scale.

### MOVEABLE CAR WAGON DUMPER

A Dnepropetrovsk factory, producing equipment for metal plants, in the Ukraine, has completed work on this country's first moveable wagon dumper, which takes only one minute to unload an 184-tonne wagon. It can handle wagons of all types intended for the transportation of coke, ores and their bulk cargo. The restorers reinforced

### Shipyard given the go ahead

A ship repair yard, the largest in all the Irtysh basin (Irtysh is a tributary of the great Siberian Ob River), will soon be built in the old town of Tara in the north of the Omsk Region.

The fleet here will be doubled with the addition of some 200 ships, mostly for delivering cargoes to oil and gas fields in the Tyumen and Tomsk regions. The new shipyard, therefore, will specialize in the maintenance of powerful tugs.

## Places to visit

## FOR WINE CONNOISSEURS

The white stork, a symbol of happiness and good fortune in Moldavia, is to be found on the labels of all bottles of Moldavian wine. The stork is portrayed with a bunch of grapes in its beak.

Moldavia produces excellent wine, indeed 20 per cent of all the wine produced in the USSR comes from the republic. At international wine and cognac tasting contests bottles bearing

the white stork emblem have won hundreds of medals.

The aromatic, sun-soaked Moldavian grape is a provider of strength, energy and good humour. The white wine is ideal for drinking on any occasion. The Moldavian grape wine "Aligoté" is a very light wine, you could even call it "airy". And don't forget to sample the brand wine "Tetysia", meaning "mildness" or "for maidens". It is a wine of a special tenderness and elegance with a complex bouquet and light flavor. Thus, though the Moldavian white wines are excellent they are nonetheless inferior in some respects to the red wines produced in the republic. The red wines are usually dense, and productive of pleasant after-effects of taste. Pour a glass of "Cahenel", just look into its dark-ruby depths. Not without reason wine-makers call it the "king of red wines". It is a wine for men and needs to be respected and given one's full attention. Moldavia's talk is out of the question when sipping "Cahenel".

Should you find yourself in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, and care to strike up a closer acquaintance with the wines produced in the republic, then you couldn't do better than visit the Moldavia Wine-Tasting Exhibition Hall, situated on the corner of Klevskaya and 28 Iulianu streets.

### A Kremlin palace restored

Restoration work is over on the Patriarchal Palace, one of the most remarkable monuments of the Moscow Kremlin.

Of particular note is the palace's interior with fine examples of icon painting completed in 1721 on the orders of Peter the Great. They were moved there in 1929 from the Kremlin's former Ascension Cathedral. The icons, in itself an outstanding monument of decorative art, had not escaped damage. The restorers reinforced

### REPUBLIC OF LONG-LIVERS

A museum dedicated to those who live long lives is to be set up in Abkhazia, in the Mokvsky Cathedral, an architectural monument dating back to the 10th century.

In this autonomous republic on the Black Sea coast, with a population of little over half a million, there are about three thousand long-livers. Many are the grey-haired horsemen in Abkhazia, enjoying excellent health and full of the joys of spring. A lot of the old-timers continue physical labour until they are well into their nineties and over. Thus, for instance, Shikhangy Bzhania, from the village of Tamay, until he was 147 and until the very last days of his life worked on the vineyards of the local collective farm. Today there are 158 head of bison in this reserve in the west of our country.

Scientists study the life, habits and optimum conditions for maintaining bison which are contemporaries to the mammoth and, at one time, roamed the forests of Central and Western Europe in large herds. At the turn of the century, they became a rare and disappearing species.

Protection for these forest giants has brought good results—the reserve has already dispatched nearly two hundred bison to Lithuania, the Ukraine, the Moscow Region, the Caucasus, to Czechoslovakia for reproduction purposes.

Even after the war Magnitka remained the country's biggest metal producer, though by this time many other steel plants had been built. In the 9th five-year plan alone (1971-75) the increment in Magnitka's yield amounted to the total output of a major metallurgical plant.

Labour productivity at Magnitka is twice as high as the average for the industry as a whole. It remains the best enterprise in terms of costs. Its profits are always on the rise; in 1981 they reached 680 million roubles.

Specialists from Magnitka are well known outside our country. They have built metallurgical factories in Bulgaria, Poland, India, Turkey, Iran and elsewhere.

For five decades now Magnitka has been producing most industry's bread, as it is sometimes called. I cannot help feeling proud of Magnitka. I worked there for upwards of ten years, starting life as head of the blast furnace workshop and graduating to the position of director.

## VIEWPOINT

## Legendary Magnitka

For the past decade the USSR has been No. 1 steelmaker in the world. Of particular importance in the Soviet steel-making industry is the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, known in this country as Magnitka. This was the first major project to be completed during the first five-year plan in Soviet history (1928-32). It has recently celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Metal made in Magnitogorsk goes to 7,000 factories in the Soviet Union and to 36 countries in the world. In its 50 years of existence it has produced 284 million tonnes of cast iron, 371 million tonnes of steel and 200 million tonnes of rolled metal. The facts behind these figures are described below by Alexander BORISOV, First Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.

Magnitka is the biography of our times cast in steel. Magnitka for us is a symbol of whole generations and of what appeared to be invincible difficulties.

Late in the twenties and early thirties the country embarked upon its industrialization programme. It started building its metal and coal base in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk coal basin. In the foothills of the Magnitka Mountains, only single steppes land was to be seen. The Magnitka was to effect a group name for several hills rich in iron ore of a very high grade. This was the place chosen as the site for the future metallurgical plant.

A spade, a pick and a wheelbarrow were the main implements at that time, particularly those from abroad who were invited as consultants, were of the opinion that it would take at least ten years to build such a big plant. Yet it took the Combine less than three years from the date construction work started to produce its first steel.

In the forties, when German fascist troops invaded the Ukraine, most plants were dismantled and sent to the Urals and even further eastwards. The country was in bad need of armour. Magnitka started to make it in ordinary blast furnaces. Every second link and every third shell during the war were made from Magnitogorsk steel.

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